

THAW'S COUNSEL LAYS FOUNDATION

Dr. Evans's Testimony
Makes It Possible to
Prove "Will."

EXPERT CLEARS DECK FOR DELMAS

Says He Never Knew Such
Pulse as Thaw Has—Queer
Shape of Head—Prison-
er's Family His-
tory Must Be
Considered.

NEW YORK, February 13.—The Thaw trial today was limited to an afternoon session of less than two hours' duration, the morning sitting of court having been abandoned because of the illness of the wife of one of the jurors—Joseph B. Bolton, No. 11.

Mrs. Bolton was allowed to visit his home in company with two other jurors and two court officers. He found his wife suffering from double pneumonia, and two physicians certified before District Attorney Jerome that her condition was very serious. Bolton returned to the jury panel in time for the afternoon session, which began at 2:10 P. M. and adjourned at 4:25 o'clock. There was a stipulation of counsel by which the juror might again visit his home, accompanied by his family, at night.

It is hoped that the trial will go on to-morrow, although Juror Bolton this afternoon appeared drowsy, apparently taking little interest in the proceedings. If Mrs. Bolton's condition should continue so critical that her husband cannot be expected to give proper consideration to his duties as a juror, there may be an indefinite postponement—all the other jurors meanwhile remaining locked up, or possibly a mistrial.

Everyone connected with the case expressed the hope tonight that a stipulation will permit of the trial being carried forward to a rapid conclusion.

Evans an Expert.

Dr. Britton D. Evans, superintendent of the State Hospital for the Insane at Morris Plains, N. J., was the only witness of the afternoon. He concluded his direct examination and District Attorney Jerome reserved the right to cross question the expert at a later stage of the trial.

Dr. John T. Deemar, of Kittanning, Pa., was recalled to the stand just before adjournment, and asked to state what he knew of the mental condition of John Ross, a first cousin of Harry Thaw. Mr. Deemar testified to the question on the ground that the relationship was too remote to permit the drawing of deductions as to hereditary insanity. Both question and witness were withdrawn temporarily.

Dr. Evans today detailed the results of his various examinations and physical tests by his visits to the defendant following the tragedy. Dr. Evans testified first as to the general condition of Thaw's body as to nutrition, and said it was good. The condition of the skin also was good.

Never Saw Such a Head.

"What as to the conformation of head?" "The shape of the head showed no particular peculiarity or facts, except that there was an unusual and marked depression here."

Dr. Evans pointed to a spot on the back of his own head to illustrate to the jury.

"What significance do you attach to the depression or valley in the rear of the head?"

"I am unable to attribute any special significance to it, or to characterize it, for the reason that I never before had met such a depression."

Dr. Evans gave the details of his examinations of Thaw's pulse, tests being made on numerous occasions.

"He exhibited the most remarkable nervous pulse it has ever been my opportunity to examine," said the witness.

"The pulse indicated a nervous control of the heart, showing the sympathetic nervous system to be seriously at fault. The irregularity of the heart was evidenced by the pulse, also changing its rate four times within a minute, the variance being 12 to 24 beats. I have never before known a heart to act that way. I have known the pulse to change once in a minute, but Mr. Thaw's pulse would start the first quarter of a minute at 64 beats and in the next fifteen seconds would run up to 112 or more. It would then change to 90 and back to 80 or 82. I took his pulse many times and noticed this variance on every occasion."

No Heart Trouble.

"Fearing sometimes that the exertion of the physical examination had tired him, I tried to compose his mind and then again took his pulse with the same result. This led me to examine his heart, which I found, of course, in the same irregular condition as the pulse. I examined the heart for murmurs or evidences of valvular trouble, but found none."

The next examination, Dr. Evans said, was for muscular co-ordination. After a very careful examination, the doctor said he found no evidences of abnormal muscular inco-ordination. A search for evidences of the drug habit also was made. The only possible tests, said the doctor, was a physical examination to see if there were on the body scars indicating the use of a hypodermic needle. No such indications were found.

Dr. Evans also declared that Thaw exhibited none of the tremors, such as are found in persons who have been addicted for a long time to an excessive use of intoxicants. The tests of suggestion were not attempted. Thaw wandering off in his conversation and falling to follow the suggestions offered.

During the examination he was very nervous and seemed unnecessarily apprehensive of the manner of the examination. He appeared to be very tired.

Rebuked by Judge.

Referring to the memory tests, Dr. Evans said:

"It is my opinion that his memory"

(Continued on Third Page.)

97 VICTIMS ARE STILL MISSING

Bodies From Ill-Fated
Larchmont Covered
With Ice.

HORRIBLE TALES OF SURVIVORS

Suffering Indescribable—Crazed
Man Commits Suicide—Out of
Fifteen in a Boat, One Man
Alone Survived—Living and
Dead Taken to Provi-
dence.

THE DISASTER AS FIGURES TELL IT

THE LARCHMONT.	
Passengers on board.....	152
Officers and crew.....	50
Lives lost.....	19
Lives saved.....	19
Identified bodies.....	21
Unidentified.....	50
Missing.....	112

PROVIDENCE, February 13.—The names of 127 persons who were on board the steamer Larchmont when she sank in Block Island Sound Monday night, were known.

Of these nineteen are known to have survived, eleven are among the dead, their bodies having been identified, and 9 are missing. Of the identified dead seven were members of the crew and four passengers; of the survivors, ten are members of the crew and nine passengers; of the missing, twelve are members of the crew and eighty-three passengers.

Eleven more bodies from the steamer Larchmont were brought ashore here this afternoon, having been picked up by two fishing schooners. One vessel brought seven and the other four. Two of the bodies were those of women, and one was that of a colored man.

Inspectors Investigate.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., February 13.—United States Steamboat Inspectors of the New London (Conn.) District began an investigation of the collision, in which the steamer Larchmont was sunk off Block Island.

Inspector W. E. Whitney has been in communication with the captain and members of the crew of the schooner Harry Knowlton, which collided with the Larchmont. The inspector instructed these men to be in readiness to meet him to-day to accept service of subpoenas to appear in this city Thursday morning at 11 o'clock and give evidence at a preliminary hearing. This hearing will not be for the purpose of fixing the blame on any certain officer, but was stated by the inspector to be for the purpose of determining just what happened and which vessel was at fault. The fixing of the blame for the appalling loss of life will come later.

Captain Frank T. Haley, of the schooner Harry Knowlton, which collided with the steamer Larchmont in a storm statement to Captain W. E. Whitney, United States Steamboat Inspector, says that an unknown steamer was in the vicinity of the wreck, and after showing her lights veered off and kept on her course without offering any assistance to the victims of the collision.

Schooner Responsible.

President Dunbaugh issued a statement to-night, in which he said:

"The schooner was responsible for the collision."

"The officers and crew of the Larchmont are not to blame in any way."

"The view of the horrible condition which prevailed immediately after the accident I am satisfied the men did all in their power to meet the situation as conscientious and honorable men. It appears from my investigation that the schooner lured the Larchmont into the collision, and caused the loss which resulted in such great loss of life."

"The fact that the steamer sank so soon after the crash; the fact that many were unable to reach the boat in time; the fact that the men acted bravely and did all in their power to aid the passengers, who were unable to reach the deck."

A list of saved, identified and missing in the Larchmont disaster, revised 10 o'clock to-night by the Associated Press, was as follows:

Saved, 19; identified bodies, 21; missing, 97.

(Continued on Second Page.)

WOMAN BITTEN BY BULLDOG DIES

Whipped Dog, Who Revenged
Himself by Killing
Her.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., February 13.—Mrs. Lena Smith, of this city, who was tormented and bitten by a vicious bulldog at her home last night, died at a hospital to-day. The dog was whipped by Mrs. Smith on Monday, and yesterday when she went into the kitchen with a plate of meat for the dog she was attacked by the animal. Her arm was torn into shreds and was afterward amputated. Attracted by Mrs. Smith's screams, her husband went to her assistance and killed the dog with a poker.

Mrs. Smith said:

"I beat the dog for disobeying me, and it was sulky all day. I felt sorrow last night and was giving it a good supper when it attacked me."

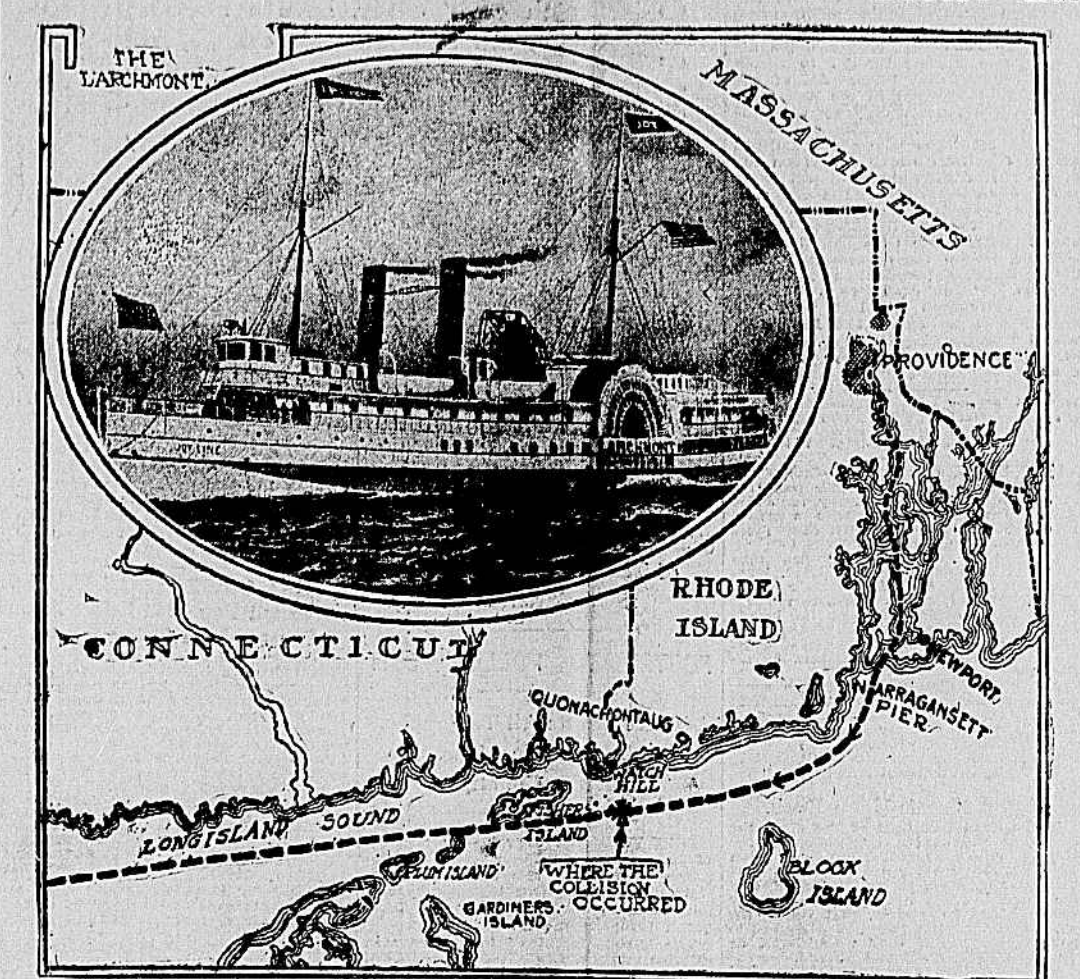
**JAPAN TO MAKE PARADE
AT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION**

NORFOLK, Va., February 13.—James-town officials were to-day notified that the government of Japan on February 17th voted an additional appropriation of \$100,000 for exhibits at the exposition.

A liberal appropriation had been made by the Japanese government for the purpose of representing Japan in the naval feature of the exposition.

(Continued on Third Page.)

ILL-FATED STEAMER AND MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF DISASTER



TREASURER TOOK HALF A MILLION

William Walker Looted Savings
Bank of New Britain
and Escaped.

DEPOSITORS WILL BE PAID

NEW BRITAIN, CONN., February 13.—More than half a million dollars' worth of securities were taken from the vaults of the Savings Bank of New Britain by the missing treasurer, William F. Walker, according to a statement issued by the board of directors of the institution late this afternoon, following the examination of the collateral in the bank by State Bank Commissioners Kendall and Noble.

There is left a surplus of about \$142,000 over and above the amount due to depositors, the actual shortage being \$655,000. The directors believe the greater part of the securities will be recovered. As the bank commissioners were preparing a statement to give to the directors, Mayor George M. Landers sent a letter to Governor Woodruff, asking that Commissioner Kendall be removed from office on the ground of neglect of duty and incompetency. He pointed out in this letter that when Mr. Kendall began an examination of the affairs of the bank last Thursday, Treasurer Walker, on a plea of illness, left the bank, and Commissioner Kendall did not continue his work, but returned home to await Walker's convenience.

In an interview Mayor Landers says he is prompted also to take this action "through personal knowledge that the bank was not examined as a rule until after an appointment had been made by the commissioners with Treasurer Walker, while they are supposed to visit a bank without previous notice."

Depositors Excited.

There was no little excitement in and about the Savings Bank Building during the day owing to the uncertainty of hundreds of depositors who suddenly found that they could not get their deposits under ninety days, the bank upon order of Attorney-General Holcomb having taken advantage of the law requiring notice of withdrawal. The examination of the bank apparently shows that Walker did not touch any of the ready cash or the book accounts, and that the shortage is purely an abstraction of bonds.

The directors' statements follow: "The officers of the Savings Bank of New Britain, working with the Bank Commissioners, have to-day examined the assets of the Savings Bank of New Britain and find that there is an apparent shortage of about \$655,000. After charging this amount off there will be still about \$142,000 of a surplus, which makes the amount due the depositors safe."

"It is believed by the officers of the bank that it is quite reasonable to expect that the greater part of the securities making up the loss above stated will be recovered."

Mr. Walker had charge of other funds, and besides those of the Savings Bank of New Britain, but only in the case of the Connecticut Baptist Convention funds is any irregularity suspected.

**GAS EXPLOSION KILLS
MANY IN LOS ANGELES**

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., February 13.—An explosion of leaking gas in a restaurant near Second and Main Streets, in the heart of the city, today killed three persons, mangled and seriously injured half a dozen others, slightly injured nearly a score, and wrecked a brick-story building.

The dead: John W. Main, a rancher; Lavonne Meyers, waitress; Annie Crawford, waitress.

Of the injured, Charles Biemonth and J. M. C. Fuentes may die.

It is believed that the gas was ignited by an employee of the restaurant, who was searching in the basement for a leak in the main.

JAP QUESTION HAS BEEN SOLVED

An Understanding Between Pres-
ident and Mikado Will Keep
Out Coolies.

QUIET ON LEE APPOINTMENT

BY WALTER EDWARD HARRIS.
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 13.—It is believed the controversy with Japan is nearer settlement now than at any time since it arose. The salient point of the basic settlement is so far as Southern people especially are concerned is that there will not be segregation of Japanese children in the public schools.

It is funny that after all the diplomatic negotiations, after all the fuss the administration has made over the refusal of the San Francisco school authorities to grant Japanese children admission to white schools, the old immigration bill, which passed the House at the last session, but was considered dead and buried in a Senate committee-room, has been dragged forth and made to do duty as a treaty. The bill will have an amendment, drawn by Secretary Root, specifying the right of the United States to negotiate admission to the mainland of the United States of Asiatics who come from the insular possessions of the United States. This will prevent the influx of Japanese from Hawaii, the right to do which is not and cannot be questioned by the Japanese government.

Gentlemen's Agreement.

This would not alone solve the problem and a private agreement, a kind of "gentlemen's understanding," between the Mikado and the American government is relied upon to complete the solution. It is proposed to negotiate a treaty with Japan, which shall provide that no citizen of the latter country who has not a passport shall be admitted to the United States. As it is not the custom of the Japanese government to grant passports to laborers, Japanese laborers will not be allowed to land.

Japan may refuse to allow American laborers to go to Japan, but this would not work a hardship upon any body.

Both the foregoing provides for the salvation of the dignity of both America and the Mikado.

Japs in White Schools.

The dignity of Mayor Schmitz, the Mayor of San Francisco, who, with the school board of that city, has been having conferences with the Japanese every day since their arrival last Friday, is taken care of also. It is distinctly understood that the order requiring Japanese children to attend separate schools shall not be rescinded. But it is also understood with equal distinctness that the order is not to be enforced, and the little Japs are to be allowed to trot along to white schools just as they were doing when the school board undertook to stop them.

It is believed that this arrangement will be satisfactory to the San Francisco people, for, as has been stated more than once in this correspondence, it is not a

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

SIXTY WOMEN UNDER ARREST

Women Suffragists Storm Parlia-
ment in an Attempt to Se-
cure Admission.

MOUNTED POLICE CHARGE

LONDON, February 13.—The Women Suffragists, whose leaders, women not to desert in their violent agitation until Parliament has granted their demands, appear likely to give the authorities considerable trouble. To-day they made a more determined and better organized demonstration than ever before, in the course of which over sixty women were arrested. It was nearly midnight before they were all bailed out.

From early hour this afternoon until 10 o'clock to-morrow a large force of police had their hands full in defending the precincts of Parliament from suffragists' raids. Every entrance to the House of Commons was guarded by detachments of policemen, while other officers of the law were engaged in clearing the adjacent streets, and a body of fifty constables was kept in reserve for emergency.

Many Women Hurt.

The doors of the House were shut in the faces of the women, and the police attempted to drive them back. In so doing the mounted men galloped among the women, who struggled fiercely. Many of the women were thrown down into the mud and badly hurt. The demonstrators, however, were kept out of the House proper, although the fight with the police outside continued for a long time. Several women journalists, who were roughly handled by mistake, fainted.

As the House was about to adjourn to-night Claude George Hay, a member of the House, called attention to the disturbances, and protested against using the House of Parliament as a fortress to be filled with police to protect the members against the women. Mr. Gladstone replied to Mr. Hay, saying he had little knowledge of what was going on outside, but that the measures employed were for the general convenience of the members, and he was sure no unnecessary violence had been used.

Want to Be Arrested.

At the conclusion of a meeting of the women suffragists, held to-night, the women proceeded a second time to the House of Commons. They were met by a large force of police, and exciting scenes ensued. Every few moments the women made rushes at the police, and they complain of the alleged brutality of the officers of the law. Sixteen additional arrests were made but it is asserted to-night that over one hundred of the women suffragists have sworn to get themselves arrested in order to draw attention to their cause.

Miss Annie Kenny, one of the leaders, who has been imprisoned three times, declares that if woman suffrage is not granted during this session she will march 1,000 women cotton operatives from the north, who will confront the ministers on the floor of the House of Commons.

(Continued on Third Page.)

GREAT UNIVERSITY FOR RICHMOND IS ALMOST ASSURED

UNIVERSITY OF RICHMOND.

Joseph Bryan, Rector.
Board of Visitors: L. B. Bessie, John P. Branch, A. C. Braxton, Joseph Bryan, T. A. Cary, James H. Dooley, George B. Johnston, E. G. Leigh, Jr., Milton E. Marcuse, P. H. Mayo, Stuart McCreary, Gustavus Muller, S. C. Mitchell, W. W. Moore, J. Scott Parrish, M. C. Patterson, John Garland Pollard, E. G. Williams, T. C. Williams, Jr.

Splendid List of Corpora-
tors Chosen and Char-
ter Framed.

MR. JOSEPH BRYAN TO BE FIRST RECTOR

Enthusiastic Endorsements of the
Project by Prominent Educa-
tors—Business and Profes-
sional Men Listened to by
an Audience Representa-
tive of Richmond.

The University of Richmond was launched yesterday afternoon at a meeting of more than a hundred representative citizens of Richmond. The meeting was held in the hall of the Chamber of Commerce, and among those present were representatives of all the institutions to which it is proposed to offer sites within the grounds of the university.

The committee on charter and scope reported, presenting a draft of a charter which was adopted by the meeting. The charter was unanimously adopted, and twenty-one members, constituting the board of visitors, were elected. Mr. Joseph Bryan was elected rector of the board, and the visitors will proceed to have the institution incorporated at once, after which the financial problems will be taken up. There was a decidedly hopeful tone about the meeting, and no one could listen to the proceedings without being assured that, soon or late, the proposed university will be in a splendid form before the board of visitors are large ones, and will not be settled in a day or in a year, but the best interests of the city are behind the movement, and with the power of the city, it is believed it will surely materialize.

Will at Once Seek Site.

The problem of getting a site will be the first one that will confront the board, and several eligible places are already under consideration. It was said yesterday that one site of two hundred acres had been offered without cost, for the purpose of the University, but this could not be confirmed. The place mentioned was unimproved, however, and would cost something for laying out drainage, water power, etc. It is probable that the various land companies about the city having eligible sites will make offers to the board shortly.

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Bryan, and the minutes of the previous meeting were read by Secretary James P. Smith, and were approved.

Letters of regret were received from Dr. E. N. Cullis, Mr. H. R. Pollard, Jr., Mr. T. C. Williams, Jr., Mr. C. J. Ryland and Mr. L. Z. Morris, stating that they were unable to be present.

Chairman Bryan stated that the committee on charter and scope had held several meetings, as a result of which Mr. John Garland Pollard had drawn up a proposed charter, which was read to the meeting.

Dr. S. C. Mitchell spoke on several features of the proposed charter, calling attention to the citizenship of the students, and the fact that there shall be no consolidation between the university and the constituent colleges. Dr. Mitchell spoke of the English system of universities, and the advantages of the Western Reserve University, of the University of the Oxford plan, which was characterized as follows: "Oxford is a university and it is even to be so interpreted, but the college is the unit of its life."

Professor Mitchell called attention to the magnitude of the enterprise, which, he said, was almost overwhelming. He also spoke of the great sources of possible income, and the fact that the university is a great enterprise, which is behind this movement.

"A seventh potential source of income is the General Education Board, which has the conviction that Richmond offers the largest educational potentiality in the South. These gentlemen have expressed the greatest interest in this enterprise. There have been seven potential sources of income, and from them a great educational institution in Richmond is inevitable."

University is Cooperating.

Chairman Bryan stated that the movement had the co-operation of the University of Virginia, with which there was no conflict and no rivalry, and that this enterprise will meet a situation that the University of Virginia cannot touch.

Rev. James Nelson, D. D., president of the Woman's College of Richmond, spoke of Richmond as above all other places in the South, as the location for a great university.

"The great universities of this country are in cities," said Dr. Nelson, "and the growth of the education of girls in the twenty-five years in which he has been connected with the work in Virginia. 'Southern' is the speaker, 'this is a great deal to do with the selection of a girl's college. We have applications from New York to Texas from parents who wish to send their girls to Richmond to college. No prouder inscription could be upon the tomb of any man than 'Founder of the University of Richmond.'"

Rev. R. A. Goodwin spoke on the history of education in Virginia, saying that "The first university planned by Anglo-Saxons on the American continent was in Henricopolis, in 1623."

Rev. James P. Smith, D. D., introduced a resolution proposing the charter and naming twenty-one members of the first board of visitors of the University of Richmond.

The resolution is as follows:

Incorporation Resolution.

"Whereas, it is of great importance that definite steps be taken towards effecting a permanent organization of the University of Richmond, and

"Whereas, a satisfactory and comprehensive charter has been prepared by a subcommittee previously design-

SUFFRAGE CASE BEFORE COURT

Judge Goff Hearing Suit
Against the Election
Officers.

CAPT. JOHN S. WISE FOR THE PLAINTIFF

Opens in Able Speech for Brick-
house, Who Alleges He Was
Unlawfully Denied Right to
Vote—Anderson and
Christian for Com-
monwealth.

Before Judge Nathan Goff, of West Virginia, sitting in the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, the damage suit of John E. Brickhouse vs. C. T. Brooks and William Jessup, who were election officers in Norfolk county in 1902, was partially argued yesterday afternoon, Captain John S. Wise, of New York, opening for the plaintiff by reading to the court a very able brief. James H. Hayes, the negro lawyer, who was original counsel in the case, was present, but took no part.

The case, which involves the legality of the action of the registrars under the new Constitution, and which is a suit for \$5,000 damages, will be defended by Attorney-General Anderson and Mr. Frank W. Christian on the part of the State.

Court will reconvene at 10 o'clock this morning, and Messrs. Anderson and Christian will submit their arguments, and Captain Wise will close if he desires. He said, however, that he might not speak again, as he thought he had covered the case very fully.

It is probable that the matter will be "within the breast of the court by to-night." There is another case, involving a suit by a negro named Anthony S. Pinner, of Norfolk county, vs. former Governor Montague and a large number of the men who voted to proclaim the Constitution, but it is not known that this will be taken up at once.

Only One Case.

All the proceedings yesterday, however, related to the Brickhouse case, which has been pending for several years.

The lawyers got on splendidly with one another, and when Captain Wise completed his speech of nearly three hours, he was congratulated upon its ability and clearness by both the opposing attorneys.

It will be recalled that in a former case argued by the same lawyers, several years ago involving the validity of the suffrage ordinance, they had much sharp cross-firing, and were at times spirited in their references to one another.

While the pending suit appears simple on its face, its trial is involving many fine legal points, and there was hardly any end to the declarations, denials and special pleadings submitted yesterday by counsel, upon which to make up the issue.

Brickhouse is a colored man living in Hurtsville, the precinct of Norfolk county. The new Constitution went into effect on July 10, 1902. At the November election following on November 4, 1902, Brickhouse presented himself to vote for a candidate for Congress. The election officers declined to receive his ballot, and declared that his name did

(Continued on Third Page.)

SOBS AND TEARS DURING WEDDING

Bridegroom's Entire Family Lost
on Larchmont, But He Would
Not Postpone Ceremony.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

BROOKLYN, N. Y., February 13.—Superstition concerning postponements of marriages led Philip Paul to marry Miss Jay Cohen at the home of the bride's parents, at No. 773 Dekalb Avenue, last evening, despite the receipt of a message saying that every other member of the bridegroom's family had been drowned or frozen to death as a result of the Larchmont collision.

Among the list of people missing, who were passengers aboard the Larchmont, are the names of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Paul, the parson, best man, and their two daughters, Paulina and Matilda.

The rabbi was bidden to tie the knot. Instead of joking, there were tears and agony. In slow, mournful chant, the rabbi pronounced the words that made the young lovers man and wife. While the weeping witnesses stood around, the young husband kissed his bride of a moment, and leaving her in the care of the parson, who had been called in to attend to the funeral of the bridegroom's family, he left for Block Island to identify the bodies of his loved ones.

In Virginia in 1906

The corn crop was worth \$24,853,688, which was an increase of \$8,600,000 over the corn crop of 1900; and wheat showed an increase from \$6,161,000 in 1900 to \$7,538,528 in 1906.

This shows a prosperous condition. If you wish to reach the people who produce these crops you will use

The Times-Dispatch

It goes to more than 2,000 post-offices outside of Richmond, and

It is Supreme in Virginia.